



FIG. 1

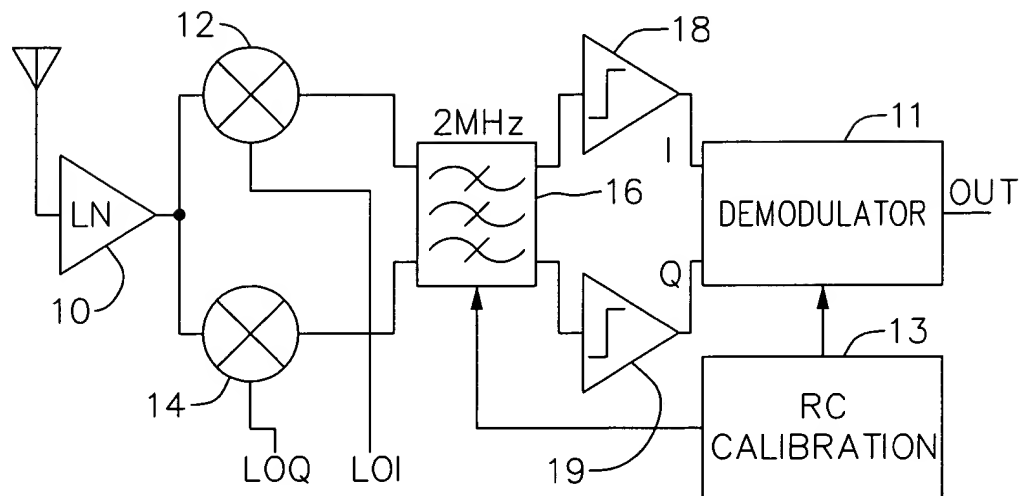


FIG. 2

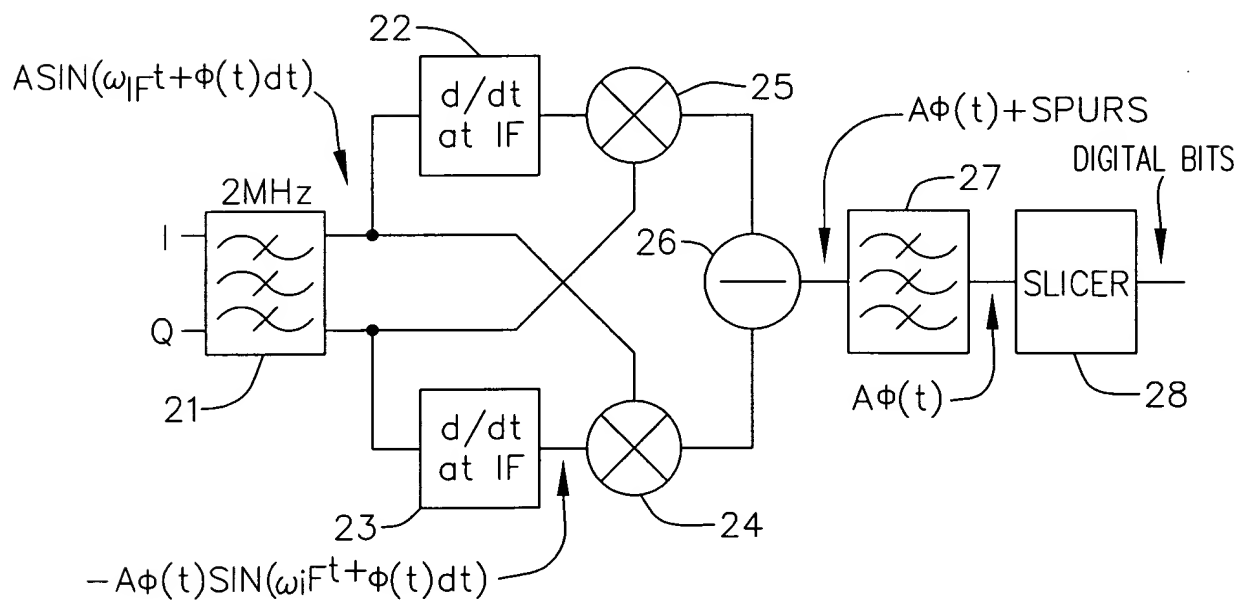




FIG. 3

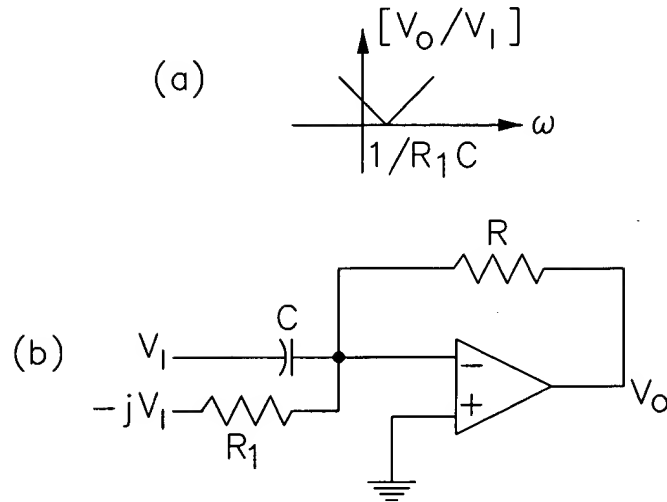


FIG. 4

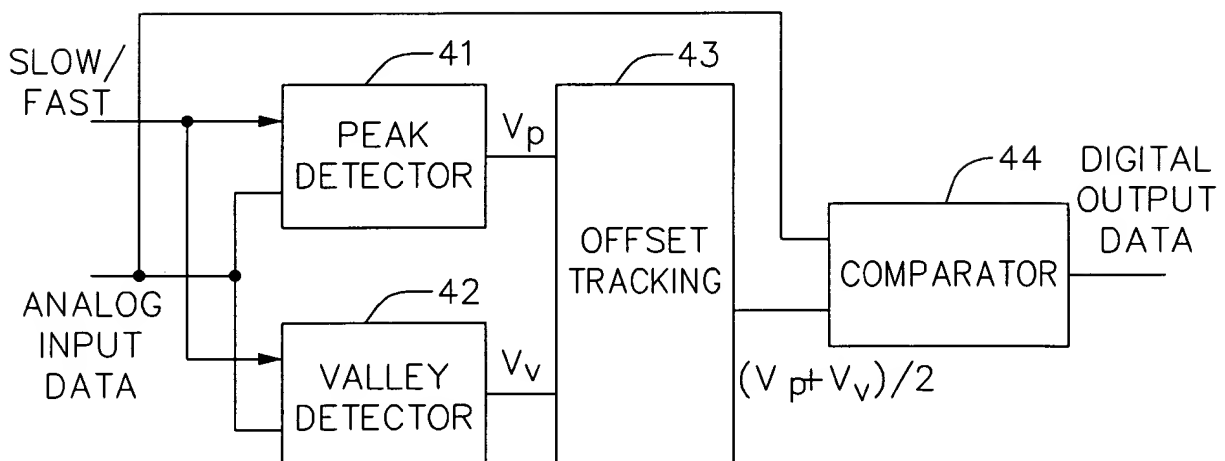




FIG. 5

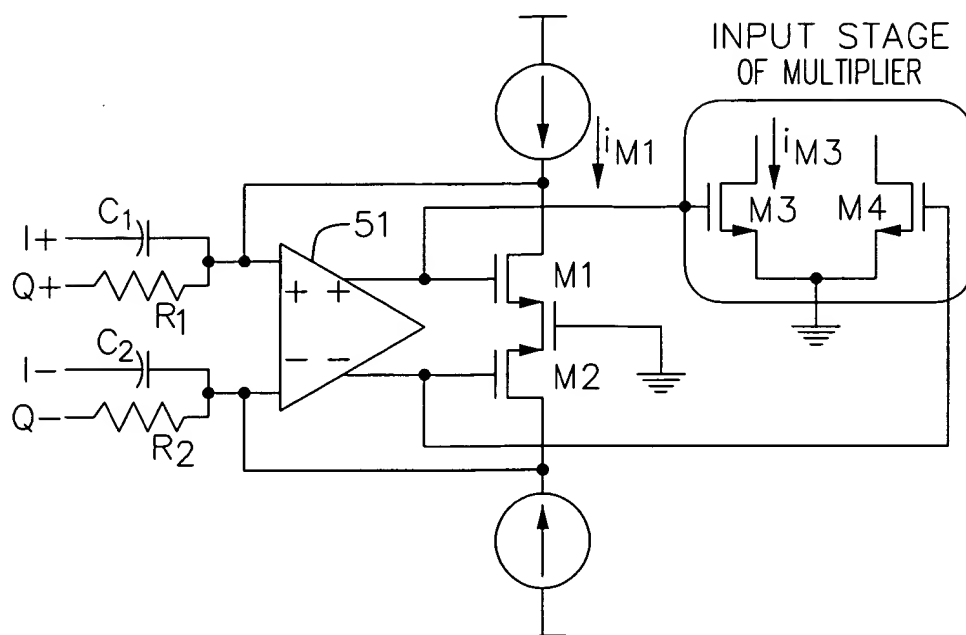
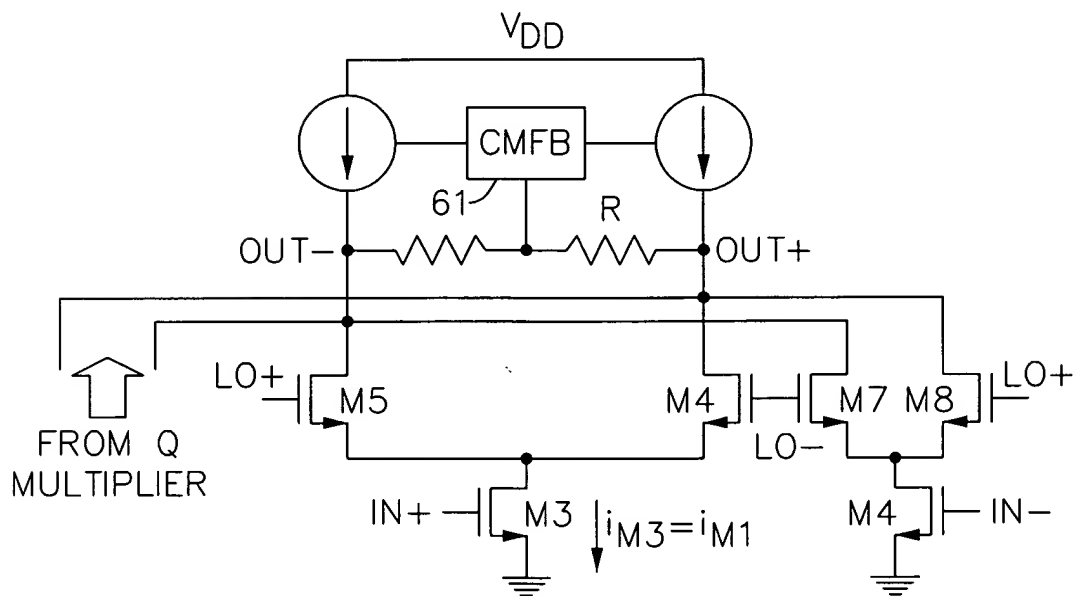


FIG. 6



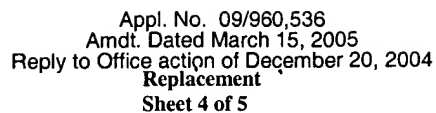


FIG. 7

The circuit diagram shows a differential amplifier with two input nodes. The left input node is connected to a PMOS transistor M1 (gate at V_P) and an NMOS transistor M2 (gate at V_V). The right input node is connected to a PMOS transistor M3 (gate at V_P) and an NMOS transistor M4 (gate at V_a). Each input node has a resistor network connected to ground: the left node has a resistor R to ground and a resistor R to a node labeled V_P/R ; the right node has a resistor R to ground and a resistor R to a node labeled V_V/R . A feedback loop is formed by a comparator (COMP) with its non-inverting input (+) connected to the left input node and its inverting input (-) connected to the right input node. The comparator's output (OUT) is connected to the gates of M1 and M2. Currents I_1 and I_2 are indicated at the input nodes, with I_1 flowing into the left node and I_2 flowing into the right node. The voltage at the right input node is labeled V_a/R , and the voltage at the left input node is labeled V_P . The output of the comparator is labeled 44.



FIG. 8

